

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION



Information Letter



For the information of N. C. A. members exclusively
Publication or reproduction not permitted

No. 368

Washington, D. C.

August 16, 1930

CONTENTS

| | Page | | Page |
|--|------|--|------|
| The August crop report | 2101 | Italian canning prospects | 2106 |
| Increased pimiento acreage in Georgia and California | 2103 | Prospects for the Soviet canning industry | 2104 |
| Increase reported in canning beet acreage | 2103 | Truck crop markets | 2108 |
| Condition of lima beans and beets | 2104 | Business conditions | 2108 |
| Condition of cucumbers for pickles and cabbage for kraut | 2104 | Wholesale prices in July | 2109 |
| Cherry production in 1930 | 2105 | Employment in July | 2109 |
| California asparagus pack | 2105 | Dairy products output statistics announced | 2110 |
| California apricot pack in 1930 | 2105 | Fruit fly quarantine rules relaxed .. | 2110 |
| Effect of drouth on spray residues .. | 2106 | Appeal directed in pure food case .. | 2111 |
| Have you made your convention reservation? | 2106 | Increased agricultural research funds .. | 2112 |

The August Crop Report

In its crop report based on conditions as of August 1, the Department of Agriculture states that crop prospects declined 7 per cent during July as the result of drouth and hot weather. Considering both acreage and yield and comparing prospective production this season with average production during the last five years, the Department states that indications point to about the normal supply of food crops but a shortage of field crops, both grain and hay.

Beneficial showers have helped some drouthy sections since August 1, but rainfall up to the date of the report (August 11) had been generally of a local character, affording relief only in limited areas and that mostly of a temporary character. The Department states that heavy rainfall will be required to afford substantial relief and prospects for various late crops have declined since August 1 and will continue to decline until the drouth is broken.

Following are extracts from the report:

Fruit.—The yield of all fruits on August first was expected to be about 18 per cent above the short crop of 1929, but about 10 per cent less than the 10-year average.

The increase over last year is noticeable in all crops. The larger portion of the country's fruit supply is grown outside the area of greatest drouth damage and these crops for the country as a whole have not been affected as seriously as some of the grains. In the Cumberland-Shenandoah region and in

the Ohio Valley, however, apples have been seriously injured by the drouth.

Since the first of August there has been little rain in New York, Pennsylvania and the North Central States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In these states the drouth conditions were beginning to be felt by the first of the month and with the continuation of the hot, dry weather through the first 10 days of August there seems to be danger of further deterioration of fruit prospects in these states from the estimates made on the first of the month.

In Virginia further deterioration of the apple crop was reported up to the 7th of August and it is now expected that less than a fourth of a crop will be harvested.

| | 1929 Harvested Bushels | 1930 Aug. 1 forecast Bushels |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Apples, total crop | 142,000,000 | 116,000,000 |
| Apples, commercial crop | 29,000,000 | 30,700,000 |
| Peaches, total crop | 45,800,000 | 46,900,000 |
| Pears, total crop | 21,600,000 | 24,300,000 |

Dry Edible Beans.—The crop of 22,024,000 bushels of dry edible beans indicated by conditions on August 1 is about a million bushels less than on July 1. A loss of about 2,000,000 bushels in Michigan and Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, which produce mainly white beans, has been partly balanced by a gain of 600,000 bushels in Colorado and New Mexico, producing mainly pinto beans, and about 500,000 bushels of various types in California. Although since August 1 prospects in Michigan and New York have declined, the indications at the close of the first week in August are still for a United States crop considerably greater than the 19,693,000 bushels produced in 1929 and much above the 5-year average production of 17,323,000 bushels.

Canning Vegetable Crops.—Of the vegetables grown for commercial canning or manufacture, snap beans, sweet corn, green peas and tomatoes make up about four-fifths of the acreage. Conditions reported on August 1, indicate that the combined prospective production of these four leading canning crops will about equal the 1929 production, unless further extensive damage occurs.

Earlier expectations of production, based upon the 15 per cent increase in the acreage of these crops, have been materially reduced, principally by the hot, dry weather of recent months. Condition of canning tomatoes declined 12 points during July, sweet corn 19 points and beans 21 points. The important canning areas in a belt from Maryland and Delaware west through the Ohio Valley to the Central States beyond the Mississippi

River and southward, suffered considerable damage from the excessive drouth and heat. In these areas, continuation of detrimental weather the forepart of August may be expected to cause further reduction in the yields.

The present prospects, approximating the large production of 1929, are about 15 per cent above the average production of the preceding five years. Compared with last year's crop the season's production of snap beans as forecast on August 1, is not quite 1 per cent less, sweet corn nearly 10 per cent less, tomatoes between 1 and 2 per cent larger and green peas about 9 per cent larger. Sweet corn is the only one of the four crops that is not expected, on the basis of August 1 condition, to exceed the average production during the five years from 1924 to 1928.

The condition of cabbage grown for kraut manufacture and cucumbers grown for pickling, also shows a decline during July, cabbage 10 points and cucumbers 8 points. The August 1 condition of the several crops is reported as follows: Beans 60.0 per cent of normal, cabbage 79.8, corn 67.1, cucumbers 74.7, tomatoes 73.7.

Increased Pimiento Acreage in Georgia and California

The 1930 preliminary estimate of acreage of pimientos for manufacture in California and Georgia, as compiled by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, totals 9,774 acres compared with 9,020 acres grown in 1929, or an increase of 8 per cent over last year's acreage.

The acreage in California is estimated at 2,374 acres compared with 2,120 in 1929, or an increase of 12 per cent; that in Georgia is estimated at 7,400 acres compared with 6,900 last year, or an increase of 7 per cent.

Increase Reported in Canning Beet Acreage

The following table compiled by the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, summarizes by States the actual acreages of beets for canning or manufacture, planted by 89 firms in 1930, compared with acreages harvested by the same firms in 1929. These totals do not represent complete estimates for the individual States nor for the entire group of States. Since this is the first year in which comparative figures on this crop have been published, complete estimates are not yet possible, due to the fact that some canners have not yet reported their acreages.

For the 89 canners reporting, an acreage of 8,466 acres is indicated for 1930 compared with 5,771 acres harvested in 1929, or an increase of 47 per cent.

| State | Acreage Reported by 89 Firms | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Harvested in | Planted in |
| | 1929 <i>Acres</i> | 1930 <i>Acres</i> |
| Colorado | 209 | 516 |
| Indiana | 280 | 820 |
| Michigan | 517 | 716 |
| New Jersey | 741 | 779 |
| New York | 1,143 | 2,065 |
| Ohio | 186 | 130 |
| Oregon | 730 | 770 |
| Utah | 82 | 162 |
| Washington | 182 | 202 |
| Wisconsin | 1,185 | 1,798 |
| Other states ^a | 546 | 970 |
| Total | 5,771 | 8,466 |

^a Other states consist of Delaware, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Condition of Lima Beans and Beets

The condition of lima beans and beets for manufacture on August 1, as reported to the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, compared with the reported condition on July 15, is shown in the following table:

| LIMA BEANS | Aug. 1, 1930 | July 15, 1930 |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Per cent | Per cent |
| Delaware | 78 | 78 |
| Maryland | 54 | 75 |
| Michigan | 66 | 6 |
| Minnesota | 85 | 96 |
| New Jersey | 81 | 85 |
| Ohio | 30 | 71 |
| Utah | 88 | 84 |
| Virginia | 55 | 85 |
| Other states | 75 | 78 |
| U. S. average | 68.3 | 80.1 |
| BEETS | | |
| | | |
| Colorado | 90 | 90 |
| Indiana | 75 | 80 |
| Michigan | 79 | 87 |
| New Jersey | 83 | 78 |
| New York | 85 | 90 |
| Ohio | 49 | 49 |
| Oregon | 90 | 85 |
| Utah | 90 | 90 |
| Washington | 92 | 90 |
| Wisconsin | 79 | 79 |
| Other states | 84 | 86 |
| U. S. average | 81.1 | 84.3 |
| ^a No report. | | |

Condition of Cucumbers for Pickles and Cabbage for Kraut

The condition of cucumbers for pickles and cabbage for kraut on August 1 as reported to the Division of Crop and Live-

stock Estimates, compared with reported condition on July 15, 1930, and August 1, 1929, is shown in the following table:

| State | Cucumbers for Pickles | | | Cabbage for Kraut | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | Aug. 1, 1930 | July 15, 1930 | Aug. 1, 1929 | Aug. 1, 1930 | July 15, 1930 | Aug. 1, 1929 |
| | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent | Per cent |
| Massachusetts | 6 | 6 | 73 | 6 | .. | .. |
| New York | 76 | 83 | 70 | 84 | 91 | 82 |
| Ohio | 78 | 86 | 81 | 73 | 88 | 80 |
| Indiana | 74 | 86 | 73 | 78 | 93 | 85 |
| Illinois | 73 | 80 | 83 | 80 | 90 | 85 |
| Michigan | 73 | 86 | 82 | 81 | 98 | 83 |
| Wisconsin | 78 | 87 | 73 | 85 | 90 | 87 |
| Minnesota | 75 | 87 | 76 | 86 | 80 | 81 |
| Iowa | 70 | 80 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Missouri | 63 | 60 | 60 | .. | .. | .. |
| Louisiana | 60 | 60 | 60 | .. | .. | .. |
| Colorado | 80 | 87 | .. | 75 | 88 | 88 |
| Washington | 72 | 73 | 80 | 87 | 85 | .. |
| California | 83 | 86 | 86 | .. | .. | .. |
| Other states | 63 | 71 | 77 | 70 | 80 | 74 |
| U. S. average | 74.7 | 84.0 | 78.5 | 79.0 | 86.0 | 82.4 |
| a No report. | | | | | | |

Cherry Production in 1930

The Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates has issued the following preliminary estimate as of August 1 on the cherry crop in certain states in 1930, as compared with the reported harvest in 1929:

| | Harvested 1929 | Estimate 1930 |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | Tons | Tons |
| New York | 10,720 | 19,862 |
| Michigan | 15,000 | 22,100 |
| Wisconsin | 4,373 | 4,720 |
| Colorado | 4,500 | 2,300 |
| Utah | 4,000 | 4,400 |
| Oregon | 8,400 | 10,000 |
| California | 17,000 | 18,500 |

No estimates were announced for states which in 1929 harvested crops as follows: Idaho, 4,000 tons; Washington, 2,500 tons; Montana, 260 tons.

California Asparagus Pack

The asparagus pack in California in 1930 totaled 2,663,191 cases, as compared with 2,672,637 cases in 1929, according to the Cannery League. Of the 1930 pack, 2,410,929 cases were regular and 252,262 cases all green.

California Apricot Pack in 1930

The 1930 apricot pack in California was 2,022,115 cases, as compared with 4,211,471 cases in 1929, according to the Cannery League of California. Of the 1930 pack, 1,615,376 cases were canned in northern California and 406,739 cases in southern California.

Effect of Drouth on Spray Residues

During recent years apple growers of the Northwest have found it necessary to undertake special procedures to remove the spray residues from their fruit. Apple growers in the East and Middle West have not found it necessary to do this because in their districts the rainfalls during the growing season have been sufficient to remove spray residues.

This year, because of the prolonged drouth during the growing season, there is reported to be an unusual deposit of spray residues on eastern grown apples that have been treated with arsenical sprays. It seems probable that these apples must be treated this year as it has been necessary for apples of the Northwest in the past.

Canners who use apple waste or apple pumice this year will need to take special precaution because of the arsenic content. Canners who pack any fruit or vegetables which have been treated by arsenical sprays will do well to consider this same question during the present year.

Have You Made Your Convention Reservation?

Members who have not yet advised the Association as to the reservations they desire at the Stevens Hotel for the next annual convention to be held in January, are urged to write the Association at once. Prompt action will serve both to provide members with just the accommodations they desire, and at the same time make it easier for the Association to take care of reservations for the entire membership.

Italian Canning Prospects

Italian canners are now working on what promises to be a satisfactory pack in most lines, according to a cablegram dated August 1, received by the Department of Commerce from its commercial attache at Rome. The tomato crop is yet to come and indications are good, but there is great uncertainty over American orders.

Prospects for the Soviet Canning Industry

The Foodstuffs Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in its weekly Dried and Canned Foodstuff Circular furnishes the following information derived from the Russian publication, "Economic Life," for June 28, 1930:

The Council of Labor and Defense issued in July of last year instructions about the preparation of a five-year plan for the

canning industry. Lack of efficiency of the organizations involved, however, has resulted in the fact that up to the present time there is no organized plan for this industry.

According to existing information, the canning industry of Soviet Russia is to increase its production by 1932-33 to four billion cans of 400 grams (about 14 ounces) each. In 1933-34 the output of this industry is expected to reach six billion cans.

The per capita consumption of food of all kinds in Soviet Russian is now very low, and with the improvement of standards of living it is expected that by the end of the five-year period the consumption figures will be greater. The development of the public feeding institutions will require complete reorganization of food supplying and of the canning industry as well. Therefore in the future the canning industry of Soviet Russia must reorganize in such a way as to provide a greater share of canned food.

To date, vegetables occupy a very subordinate place in the diet of the Russian people. The assortment of vegetables is very small and the use of nutritious types, as peas, beans, sweet corn, asparagus, and spinach, is very limited.

The desires of the "Narpit" (organization in charge of public feeding) and the prospect of the export of canned goods, have been used in the preparation of production plans of this industry. By the end of the five-year period it is expected that the output of the Soviet canning industry will consist of the following: Tomatoes, 24 per cent; all other vegetables, 25 per cent; meat, 19 per cent; fruits, 6 per cent; fish, 18 per cent; condensed milk, 5 per cent; and all others, 3 per cent.

The anticipated growth of the canning industry will be possible only if agriculture, which supplies this industry with materials, is reorganized. First, the collective farm devoted entirely to canning will be the principal source of supply. Diversification of crops will permit, it is stated, the lengthening of the canning season. The growing of vegetables for marketing fresh or for preserving should be concentrated in the areas adjacent to the large centers of population. The remote areas, such as North Caucasus, Kazakstan, Middle and Lower Volga, and certain parts of the Ukraine, should be adapted to the canning industry.

It is planned to carry on research for the standardization of vegetables and the study of vegetables new to Soviet Russia. This work will be very important in solving such questions as the lengthening of the canning season, better utilization of canning equipment, and lowering of costs and selling prices.

Truck Crop Markets

Total shipments of 33 fruits and vegetables as reported by the U. S. Market Service decreased further during the week ended August 9 to 19,680 cars, because of material reductions in movement of southeastern peaches and watermelons. Markets improved for several important products. Higher prices were recorded for potatoes, peaches, cantaloupes and watermelons. Onions held about steady, but markets for lettuce and sweet potatoes were weaker.

Watermelon output decreased to 4,015 cars, but was still nearly twice as heavy as a year ago. Georgia shipments decreased to 2,055 cars, North Carolina was down to 430, and South Carolina to 275 cars. Texas started 485 cars to market, Missouri 225 and California 245 cars. Virginia and Maryland were becoming quite active.

Movement of peaches dropped sharply to 3,400 cars, because of the closing of the southeastern season. California still shipped 2,995 cars last week, many of which went to canneries or drying plants. Only a little more than 300 cars altogether came from Georgia and the Carolinas. Tennessee was credited with 105 cars, and the season opened in Virginia, Colorado and Utah.

Shipments of cantaloupes decreased to 780 cars, mostly from California, New Mexico, Texas, Maryland and Delaware. The Colorado and Washington seasons opened. Last year Colorado shipped nearly 3,200 cars of cantaloupes.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS

| Commodity | Aug. 8-9 1930 | July 27- Aug. 2 1930 | Aug. 4-10 1929 | Total this season to Aug. 9 | Total last season to Aug. 16 | Total last season |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Apples, total | 327 | 583 | 748 | 4,389 | 8,690 | 102,806 |
| Eastern states | 215 | 190 | 408 | 2,470 | 2,898 | 31,438 |
| Western states | 312 | 393 | 340 | 1,919 | 792 | 31,368 |
| Cabbage | 302 | 224 | 289 | 16,481 | 23,373 | 44,152 |
| Carrots | 53 | 23 | 48 | 9,513 | 9,147 | 12,129 |
| Cherries | 14 | 48 | 43 | 2,491 | 2,274 | 2,299 |
| Cucumbers | 85 | 56 | 24 | 6,167 | 6,562 | 7,469 |
| Green peas | 113 | 142 | 225 | 5,582 | 4,380 | 8,197 |
| Mixed deciduous fruits.. | 412 | 397 | 864 | 3,477 | 2,176 | 8,192 |
| Mixed vegetables | 458 | 467 | 596 | 21,109 | 22,845 | 32,430 |
| Peaches | 3,895 | 5,328 | 2,708 | 19,764 | 16,924 | 85,431 |
| Pears | 1,742 | 1,466 | 1,512 | 6,417 | 4,114 | 21,146 |
| Peppers | 17 | 24 | 14 | 2,130 | 2,411 | 3,298 |
| Plums and prunes | 274 | 336 | 81 | 4,661 | 1,719 | 6,046 |
| Spinach | 5 | 8 | 1 | 9,351 | 9,792 | 16,353 |
| String beans | 50 | 50 | 59 | 5,743 | 7,323 | 8,627 |
| Tomatoes | 804 | 895 | 331 | 22,648 | 22,956 | 81,946 |

Business Conditions

Business activity during the week ended August 9, as seen from bank debits outside New York City, showed an increase of

16 per cent over the preceding week but was materially lower than the corresponding period of last year.

Wholesale prices, as measured by Fisher's composite index, registered a slight gain over a week ago, but as compared with the week ending August 10, 1929, showed a decline of 15 per cent. Iron and steel prices remained at the same level of a week ago and, like prices in general, were lower than a year ago.

Bank loans and discounts of Federal Reserve member banks fell off from a week ago and were well below the level of last year. Interest rates for call money were higher than a week ago while time money rates showed no change. Both rates were lower than the week ended August 10, 1929.

Business failures during the past week were fewer than during the week ended August 2, 1930.

Bank loans and discounts, bank debits, and stock and bond prices showed increases when compared with the week ended August 11, 1928, two years ago.

CAR LOADINGS

| | Total | Miscellaneous | Merchandise L. C. L. | Other |
|--------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-------------------------|---------|
| Week ended August 2 | 918,835 | 358,329 | 284,926 | 324,590 |
| Preceding week | 919,840 | 351,925 | 280,086 | 324,450 |
| Corresponding week, 1929 | 1,105,920 | 435,895 | 299,037 | 416,570 |
| Corresponding week, 1928 | 1,049,921 | 426,875 | 327,194 | 376,752 |

Wholesale Prices in July

Of the 550 commodities or price series for which comparable wholesale prices for June and July were collected by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, increases were shown in 57 instances and decreases in 236 instances. In 257 instances no change in price was reported.

The wholesale index stands at 84.0 for July, compared with 86.8 for June. This is on the basis of the average for 1926 equalling 100.

Foods declined over 4½ per cent from the June average, fresh and cured meats, coffee, flour, lard and canned fruits sharing in the decrease.

Employment in July

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that 13 major industrial groups, having in July 4,806,458 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$121,582,968 showed a decrease of 2.6 per cent in employment from June to July, and a decrease of 7.1 per cent in employees' earnings. Excluding manufacturing, the total of the remaining 12 industrial groups

shows a gain in employment of 1 per cent, with a decrease of 1.8 per cent in pay-roll totals. Manufacturing industries alone, which have shown a considerable decrease in employment in July in each of the seven years preceding 1930, reported a decrease of 4.6 per cent in employment accompanied by a decrease of 9.8 per cent in pay-roll totals.

Increased employment in July was shown in 6 of the 13 industrial groups: Canning and preserving showed a seasonal increase of more than 52 per cent and summer resort hotels increased hotel employment 3.4 per cent; increases of from 0.2 per cent to 1.2 per cent in employment were shown in the operation of telephone and telegraph, electric-railroad, and power, light, and water companies, and in anthracite mining. The remaining 7 industrial groups reported fewer employees in July than in June.

Dairy Products Output Statistics Announced

According to the preliminary report of dairy products manufactured in the United States during 1929 just released by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the production of the more important dairy products in that year was as follows:

| | Pounds |
|---|---------------|
| Creamery Butter | 1,595,078,000 |
| Ice cream | 234,423,000 |
| Sweetened condensed milk: | |
| Case goods— | |
| Skimmed | 1,682,000 |
| Unskimmed | 145,922,000 |
| Bulk goods— | |
| Skimmed | 202,475,000 |
| Unskimmed | 51,689,000 |
| Unsweetened evaporated milk: | |
| Case goods—Unskimmed | 1,499,644,000 |
| Bulk goods— | |
| Skimmed | 132,724,000 |
| Unskimmed | 145,334,000 |
| Condensed or evaporated buttermilk—(including concentrated product).... | 107,288,000 |
| Dried or powdered buttermilk | 54,473,000 |
| Powdered whole milk | 13,202,000 |
| Powdered skim milk | 207,579,000 |
| Powdered cream | 294,000 |
| Dried casein (skim milk or buttermilk product) | 29,947,000 |
| Malted milk | 22,950,000 |
| a Gallons. | |

The above totals may be slightly modified before the report is finally completed. It is not likely, however, that there will be much material change in the figures. The final figures will appear in the Bureau's annual report of dairy products manufactured by months and by states, which is expected to be ready for release shortly after September 1.

Fruit Fly Quarantine Rules Relaxed

Secretary Hyde announced on August 12 that the Mediterranean fruit-fly quarantine regulations have been revised, effec-

tive August 15, making material changes in the restrictions governing the movement of Florida fruits and vegetables. He stated that the eradication campaign conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with State authorities has been so effective as to justify the department in relaxing the restrictions. Only three infestations have been discovered in Florida in the past eleven months and each of these was limited to one or two fruits.

One of the changes of most general interest is that Florida fruits and vegetables shipped to the Middle Western States in the coming season will not have to be sterilized as they were last fall, winter, and spring, except where the fruits or vegetables were produced on properties close to points of recent infestation or where the growers have failed to comply with the clean-up, spraying, and similar requirements.

The Southern and Western States where the fruit fly would become especially injurious, if introduced, will continue to be protected against any possibility of fruit fly introductions, by the sterilization of Florida fruit (except limes) shipped to that part of the country. Shipments to the South and West, however, may be continued throughout the shipping season this year instead of being limited to the mid-winter months.

The restrictions on vegetable shipments also are modified. Tomatoes, eggplants, and lima beans may be moved throughout the country, including the Southern and Western States, without sterilization. Peppers, on the other hand, have been found so susceptible to fruit-fly attack that they must be sterilized if moved to the Southern and Western States.

The so-called "infested areas," in which especially careful safeguards are required, will be reduced in size so that only properties within one-half mile of infestations will ordinarily be classed as "infested." Sterilization is required as a condition of interstate shipment of all host fruits and vegetables produced in an infested area, except under special conditions outlined in the regulations.

Appeal Directed in Pure Food Case

Direction has been given in the Department of Justice that an appeal be taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals in the Eighth Circuit from a decision of the Court in the Southern District of Iowa, the action having been filed by the government in that court to condemn and destroy ten cases of "bred spread" on the ground that it was misbranded within the provisions of Section 8 of the Food and Drug Act. This article was alleged to have

been manufactured and put on the market in imitation of pure jam and preserves, and its contents show that it contains only one-half of the pure ingredients used in jam and preserves. By its appearance it is alleged to mislead the purchaser into believing that he is purchasing jam or preserves.

Increased Agricultural Research Funds

In the appropriations for the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1931, the policy of expanding and strengthening the research of the Department is continued, according to an analysis of the appropriations appearing in the Official Record for July 31, increases of over \$1,600,000 being provided for this purpose. From this statement are taken the following items for which increases were granted and which will be of interest to the canning industry:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Investigation of false blossom of cranberry | \$10,000 |
| Extending studies of so-called dwarf diseases and virus diseases of strawberries and of strawberry root rots widely and seriously prevalent in Coastal Plains region from Maryland to Louisiana | 5,000 |
| Investigations of diseases of peas and beans, including study of root diseases of peas, and establishment of field stations in the West and South for this purpose, and study of bean diseases along Atlantic seaboard and Gulf Coast.... | 10,000 |
| Tests of new hybrid strawberries in different parts of the country | 5,000 |
| Study of factors requisite for high-quality fruit | 16,043 |
| Investigation of Jerusalem artichoke to determine best types as feed for livestock and as human food | 5,000 |
| Enlarging vegetable variety type studies | 5,000 |
| Investigating domestic production of stocks for fruit plants and for roses and other ornamentals | 5,000 |
| Investigating toxicity of foods contaminated by various metals and toxicity of spray residues and residues from fumigation chemicals on foods | 12,000 |
| Extension of studies in spoilage and deterioration in raw and manufactured foods. Extending work in the commercial utilization of cull and surplus fruits and vegetables and of waste materials obtained in manufacture of fruit and vegetable products | 5,000 |
| Investigations in the use of ethylene gas in the treatment of fruits and vegetables | 2,480 |
| Investigations, in cooperation with Bureau of Plant Industry, of new fungicides, with special reference to control of perennial canker of fruits in Pacific Northwest | 5,225 |
| Expansion of insecticide analytical work required by Bureau of Entomology particularly with respect to oil emulsions used against scale insects and white fly. Collection, rearing, and shipment to United States from Australia and Europe of parasites of Japanese and Asiatic beetles for control experimentation | 20,000 |
| Expansion of investigations of oriental peach moth and plum curculio in southern peach orchards, including \$4,210 for peach moth work in Tennessee | 8,420 |
| Apple insect work at Yakima, Wash., and other places in Pacific northwest..... | 5,000 |
| For furthering investigations in the development of control measures for strawberry root aphid, associated with an obscure disease that seriously affects production of strawberries in the southeastern states | 5,040 |
| Development of methods for controlling lima-bean pod borer, which has within recent years become a pest of major importance in the bean-producing areas of the West Coast | 7,500 |
| Investigations on the pea weevil in the Pacific Northwest | 5,000 |
| Studies on vitamin content of human food, as basis for determining and applying dietary standards | 15,000 |
| Study of methods of utilizing various food products in cooperation with various bureaus of the department | 10,000 |